

## NATIONAL FARMERS FAVOR RURAL CREDIT

SEND COMMITTEE TO WASHINGTON TO URGE FARM LEGISLATION.

## MEETING IS ADJOURNED

Charles S. Barrett Again Leads the Big Farmers' Organization.

PORT WORTH, Tex., Sept. 5.—With the election of officers, the appointment of a committee to go to Washington in the interests of national legislation providing for direct federal aid to the farmers and the adoption of a rural credit plan drawn by L. C. Crowe of Washington Thursday, the tenth annual convention of the National Farmers' Union was adjourned.

The rural credit plan adopted calls for direct federal aid. It reads: "The members of your committee unanimously agree that there is no man in sight for the landless, penniless man who desires to become the possessor of a farm and an independent producing American citizen save through direct government aid about these lines that have proven so successful in New Zealand."

Following is the list of new officers: President, Charles S. Barrett, Union City, Ark.; secretary, A. C. Davis, Gravette, Ark.; vice president, A. V. Swift, Baker, Ore.; treasurer and organizer, Peter Bradford, Fort Worth, Tex.; executive committee, L. M. Rhodes, Tennessee; chairman, O. F. Dorn, Elgin, Texas; secretary, L. C. Crowe, Washington, D. C.; C. C. Wright, N. C.; and M. McCulliffe, Kansas.

President Barrett is entering into his ninth term as the head of the national union and A. C. Davis has served the same number of years as secretary and assistant secretary.

The Washington committee, composed of one, two and three members from nearly every organized state, was appointed Thursday afternoon by the president. The national officers are also included in the personnel of the committee. The entire committee, composed of 10 members, will be considered in the national capital before the end of the month.

The reports of the cotton committee were unanimous in the decision that all influence possible must be brought to bear in an effort to keep down the acreage of cotton and to have cultivation for next year.

The stand was taken that unless this is done the proper federal aid cannot be secured.

Flowers and a smile.

A frail slip of a girl, not possibly more than 14, presided over one of those "glimmer" counters so likely to be found at the entrances of the big shops.

A middle-aged woman with white hair entered the door and came toward the counter. She attracted attention because in the crook of her arm she held a great bouquet of Queen Anne's lace—the feathery flowered dweller of the fields that most people call a weed. She paused at the corner of the counter, surveying the child figure standing there, shoulders drooping, hands fidgeting, fingers order pad and pencil.

"Don't let you sit down," suddenly the little woman asked in a voice of sweetness.

"No, ma'am," replied the girl, her face lighting with the response. "I shouldn't think you'd do any less well if you had something to rest you now and then. You look so tired. How long have you stood there?"

"Oh, since 8 o'clock."

"Would you, I wonder, like these?" asked the elder woman then, with just a flush of diffidence. "It's Queen Anne's lace."

The girl's eyes were radiant. With quick hands she took the bundle into her keeping.

"I'll go put them in water. My mother will be so glad. Queen Anne's lace! My mother is sick, you know, and this will help to trim her room and drive away her bad feelings."

The woman with the white hair had disappeared into the crowd. The little girl resumed her post at the "glimmer" counter. Her shoulders drooped, her hands fidgeted, fingers order pad and pencil. But on her lips a smile lingered.

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## CANDIDATES FOR POPE WHO SEEM TO BE LEADING MAY NOT BE EVEN MENTIONED

ROME, Sept. 5.—The old Roman proverb that the man entering the college expects to be pope always leaves as a cardinal is being recalled as the college of cardinals assembles to choose a successor to the late Pius X.

The patriarch of Venice himself neither sought nor expected the election in 1903, and his successor may quite as likely be found outside those who have been most talked of as the next pope.

That he will be an Italian has been regarded as almost a certainty, for the state of affairs throughout Europe is said to make it more desirable than ever that the church should not depart from its traditions. But there is, from the American side, a possibility that the tradition might still be maintained and at the same time an American citizen be elevated to St. Peter's throne. This would be in the case of the election of Donato Falcioni, Italian by birth, who was for many years a missionary in America and then passed delegate to the United States, and who became a naturalized American citizen during his residence abroad.

Cardinal Falcioni is, however, only one of several log-houses and only one of many possibilities. There is little doubt if any authorization for speculation on the chances of the many candidates. Following are some of the names that have been mentioned, with brief biographical data:

Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, dean of the sacred college, was born a year earlier than the late pope, but at 80 he is still young in years in comparison with a number of his colleagues. In reality, however, he has aged greatly since 1903, when he was talked of as a successor of Pope Leo XIII. Today he is almost blind, stone deaf, and in such a low state of health generally that he has been less seriously discussed at the present time.

The Vannutelli family is the only one which has two members in the cardinalate. Vincent Vannutelli, brother of the dean, is quite as prominent. Under Pius X he held the prefecture of the apostolic signature, which is "the court of last appeal" in all questions relating to marriage under the Catholic laws. He is now 78 years old and doubtless he is well remembered in the United States, where he was greeted by thousands of Catholics in many cities during his tour of that country in 1910. On this occasion he delivered an address at the consecration of St. Patrick's cathedral in New York.

Cardinal Martinelli is even better known in the United States, where he was papal delegate from 1896 to 1902, to preside in the service of Cardinal Falcioni at Washington. He is 66 years old and under Pius X he was prefect of the Congregation of Rites.

Cardinal Agliardi, the sub-dean of the sacred college, is the eldest among those who have been mentioned as possibilities. He is now in his 83d year, so that consideration of his name could not be taken seriously without invoking the danger of a short pontificate.

Cardinal Cusi, who is also a year older than the late pope, was one of those prominently mentioned as a successor to Leo XIII, when it was argued both for him and against him that he was a strict conservative churchman, said to be opposed to liberal views as exemplified in America. He is the son of a dock laborer in Genoa. Under Pius X he was prefect of the congregation for the propagation of the faith, a most influential position in the church, but less important since the strictly missionary lands have become less numerous.

Cardinal Gasparri has been held in high regard for his learning. He is the most learned of the church cardinals, having lately completed the codification of the canon law of the church, an orderly arrangement of the entire body of laws. If elected, it is said he would be another Leo XIII.

Cardinal Maffei, the archbishop of Pisa, was once a newspaper man. He is a noted astronomer and has written many volumes on the subject. He is a native of Cortona and is in his 65th year. Pius X frequently invited him to Rome to remain in an official capacity, but the people of Pisa begged him to stay with them, and he heeded their plea.

Cardinal Ferrata, secretary of the congregation of the Holy Office, is in high favor among the theologians. It has been said he would be the nearest possible duplication of the late pontiff. He is in his 66th year and one of the few surviving members of the college raised to the cardinalate by Leo XIII.

All Countries Represented.

ROME, Sept. 5.—The full membership of the sacred college of cardinals, which elects the pope, is more international in its representation than at any time in the history of the church.

With the election of 13 new cardinals last May, Pope Pius X brought the college up to 66, only four less than the maximum number allowed under the laws of the church, and three more than participated in his own election in 1903, when there was a record attendance of 63 cardinals.

While the sacred college is not a representative body in a strict sense of the word, this year nearly all the countries are represented in it: South America, the United States, Canada, England, Ireland, Holland, Belgium, Portugal, Germany, Austria, Hungary, France, Spain—13 nations in all. The Orient has no cardinal, neither has Russia, Africa, Australia or Switzerland.

Twenty of the present cardinals are from five of the warring nations of Europe, Germany, France, Italy, Austria and Germany 2, and Austria a total of 12 which might be said to represent the "allies" in the European war.

While the world has been led to expect that the traditions of the Catholic church will be maintained by the elevation of an Italian and not a foreigner to the papacy, the fact has been generally overlooked that a large number of the present Italian princes of the church, from among whom the pope is said to be most likely to be chosen, might lay claim to being cosmopolitan.

Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, dean of the sacred college, spent almost a quarter of a century in Mexico, Munich, Central and South America, Belgium and Vienna. His brother, Cardinal Vincent Vannutelli, passed over twenty years in Holland, Belgium, Constantinople and Lisbon. Cardinal Agliardi spent three years in India and four in Vienna. Cardinal di Pietro was for 10 years in the Argentine, Brazil, Munich and Madrid. Cardinal Gotti lived for three years in Brazil. Cardinal Ferrata has filled diplomatic offices in Switzerland, Belgium and France. Cardinal Martinelli was second apostolic delegate to the United States. Cardinal Falcioni was the third and became a naturalized American citizen, and Cardinals Rinaldi, Lorenzelli, Gasparri, Vico, Belmonte and Serafini all had years of experience outside of Italy. The only cardinals in curia, that is, attached directly to the head of the

church in Rome, who have not spent part of their lives abroad are Cardinals Casarini, Agliardi, Falcioni, Gasparri, Vico, Belmonte and Serafini. All of whom have passed their lives in various offices in the Roman curia.

With all 66 members of the college present at the conclave, it would require 44 votes to elect. The rule is that an election does not take place until the candidate has received two-thirds of all the votes cast. With the Italians holding the majority, and with some of the foreign delegates absent probably, it is generally expected that the conclave will not seriously consider a foreign pope at this time. The pontiff to be elected is the 37th in the history of the church, and it is interesting to note that of those previously recorded, excepting the three elected Benedict IX, there have been altogether 10 popes who were Italian, 100 Italian other than Roman and 52 trans-Alpine or trans-marine.

The full membership of the sacred college at present, in the order of rank, is as follows: Serafino Vannutelli, grand penitentiary, Italy; Vincent Vannutelli, prefect of the apostolic signature, Italy; Francis de Paula Casetta, prefect of the congregation of studies, Italy; Cajetan De Lai, secretary of the congregation of the sacristy, Italy; Joseph Belloc, archbishop of Naples, Italy; Joseph de Smet, archbishop of Liège, Belgium; Andrew Ferrari, archbishop of Milan, Italy; Jerome Mary Gotti, prefect of the Propaganda, Italy; Donato Falcioni, secretary of the congregation of the Holy Office, Italy; Joseph Rinaldi, archbishop of Turin, Italy; Sebastian Martinelli, prefect of the congregation of rites, Italy; Leo de Sclabensky, archbishop of Prague, Austria; Giulio Boechi, archbishop of Ferrara, Italy; Bartholomew Baciletti, bishop of Verona, Italy; Raphael Merry del Val, secretary of state, Italy; Peter Maffei, archbishop of Pisa, Italy; Desiderius Mortier, archbishop of Malines, Belgium; Alexander Laadi, archbishop of Palermo, Italy; Peter Gasparri, titular bishop of Cosenza di Palestina, Italy; Louis Henry Linton, archbishop of Lyons, France; Philomen Peter Andrieu, archbishop of Bordeaux, France; Joseph Maria Cos y March, archbishop of Valladolid, Spain; Donato Falcioni, former apostolic delegate to the United States, Italy; Anthony Neri, titular bishop of Philadelphia, Italy; Giovanni Granito di Belmonte, titular archbishop of Edessa, Italy; John M. Farley, archbishop of New York, United States; Francis Boer, archbishop of Olinda, Brazil; Louis Adolph Amann, archbishop of Paris, France; William Henry O'Connell, archbishop of Boston, United States; Henry Amann, archbishop of Seville, Spain; Francis M. J. Ryan, archbishop of New York, United States; Charles de Harling, bishop of Vesprien, Hungary; Francis Della Volpe, prefect of the congregation of the Index, Italy; Ottavio Casagrande de Asseco, prefect of the congregation of the Holy Office, Italy; Cajetan Riddet, grand prior of the Order of Malta, Italy; John Baptist Langari, archbishop of Palermo, Italy; Francis William Van Rossum, archbishop of Mechelen, Belgium; Louis Naudet, archbishop of Quebec, Canada; Vittorio Giuseppe Smezzadella, archbishop of Toledo, Spain; Donato Serafini, archbishop of Palermo, Italy; Giovanni Agliardi, prefect of the Holy Office, Italy; Giacomo Della Chiesa, archbishop of Bologna, Italy; John Cernoch, archbishop of Strigonia, Hungary; Hector Tence Scvini, archbishop of Lyons, France; Franz von Steiner, archbishop of Munich and Freising, Germany; Felix von Hartmann, archbishop of Cologne, Germany; Gustav Pflü, archbishop of Vienna, Austria; Filippo Giusini, secretary of the congregation of the Sacraments, Italy; Michele Leen, dean of the Sacred Roman Rota, Italy; archbishop Teich, prefect of the Consistorial congregation, Italy; Aldan Gasquet, president of the English Benedictine congregation, England.

Of the cardinals composing the present college, forty-six, or more than two-thirds, were the creation of Pius X, while the remaining twenty received their honors at the hands of Leo XIII.

Europe Needs War To Cut Population

(Continued from Page One.)

is crowding itself now. None of its intermediate calamities have checked it for years. One is overdue. Is it the present war?

So great is the population today that land holdings of the empire, even in the thickly settled east, are states of America are unknown in Europe.

Germany with a growing population of 48,000,000 is three times the size of Mexico. Holland, Belgium, France, and Italy, in order of size, have more than 25,000,000.

How would an American farmer with a 20-acre woodland feel if a policeman informed him for cutting more firewood on his own ground than a certain limited amount fixed by law? Yet in Germany, for instance, that may happen to any landowner. Life is such a struggle the law must regulate every phase.

Or, again, how would a New York gardener get along on 2 1/2 acres? Would he be able to support a family of at least five or six, paying taxes yearly equivalent to what he would have to pay in America on 20 acres of suitable land—all out of the proceeds from the sale of truck raised on that two and one-half acres? Yet the Belgian truck gardener does this, and his wife works in the fields alongside with him and the faithful dog.

The growth of French population was checked by the Franco-Prussian war in 1871, when the flower of the French youth died in hospital or on the battle field. And the Napoleonic wars, a short time previously, checked down the French. Yet France, the most backward in growth of population among the European countries, supports 35,000,000 in a country somewhat less than three times the size of Missouri.

And what of England? Why, England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, with an area somewhat less than

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